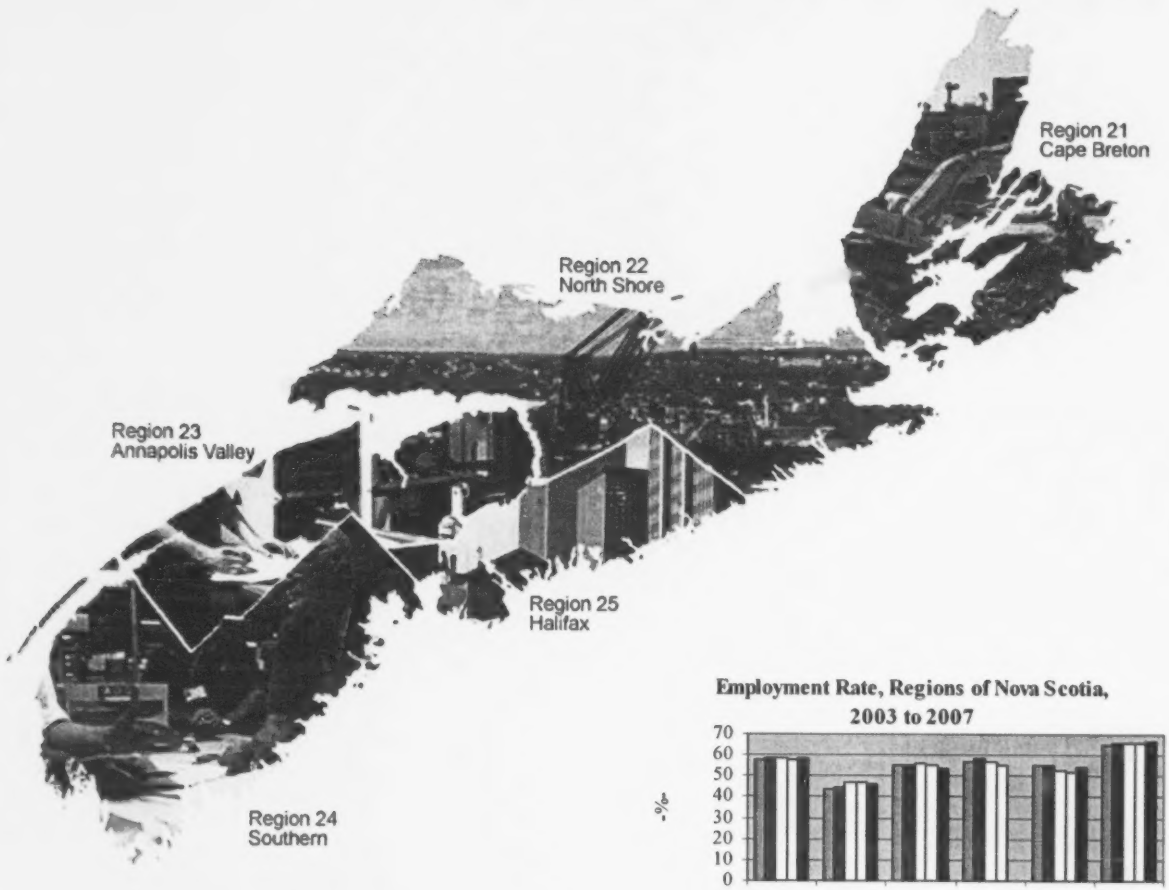
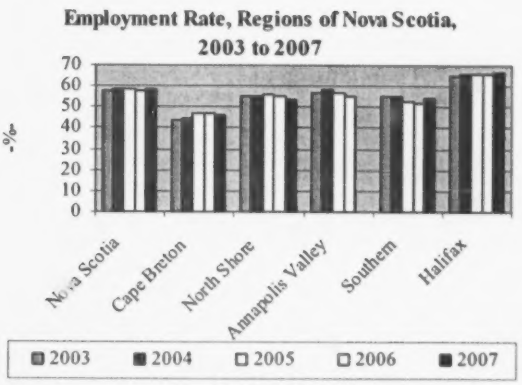
Labour Market Monthly

January 2009





NOVA SCOTIA

Finance

Economics and Statistics

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Nova Scotia
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Table of Contents

Introduction 1

Highlights 3

Other Key Employment Indicators 7

Appendix I – Statistical Tables 11

Appendix II – Glossary 21

Introduction

About the Labour Market Monthly

The *Labour Market Monthly*[1], produced monthly by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, is based primarily on data from the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The *LFS* is a sample of individuals who are representative of the civilian, non-institutionalised population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the coverage of the *LFS* are residents of the Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and institutional residents. These groups represent an exclusion of approximately 2 per cent of the population aged 15 or over. As of January 2006, the sample size has been approximately 53,372 households across Canada, with 2,873 of those in Nova Scotia.

Since its inception in 1945, the objectives of the *LFS* have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications—employed, unemployed and not in the labour force—and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the *Survey* provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and employment rates.

The *Labour Market Monthly* contains: 1) year-to-date *LFS* highlights; 2) summary tables of selected labour force characteristics including labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate and participation rate for Canada, the provinces, and CMAs; 3) a feature article; and 4) a selection of additional key employment indicators obtained from other Statistics Canada surveys.

The *Labour Market Monthly* emphasizes the Nova Scotia employment situation and includes tables for Nova Scotia, its economic regions, and the Metropolitan Halifax area. The *Labour Force Monthly* coincides with Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey release dates and will be available on our web site that day:

http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/publicationsb.asp?id=Pub19

Specific release dates each month are noted below:

Labour Force Survey Release Dates 2009

Data for:	*Release Date:*
January	February 6, 2009
February	March 13, 2009
March	April 9, 2009
April	May 8, 2009
May	June 5, 2009
June	July 10, 2009
July	August 7, 2009
August	September 4, 2009
September	October 9, 2009
October	November 6, 2009
November	December 4, 2009
December	January 2010

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE; http://www.statcan.ca/english/Release/index.htm

[1] Effective March 10, 2006, the *Labour Market Report* replaces the former *Employment Situation Report* and *Labour Market Report* of the Economics & Statistics Division.

Highlights

LFS Release – January 2009

(February 2009 will be released March 13, 2009)

Refer to *Appendix I* for a series of statistical tables indicating key labour force characteristics for current month, last month and same month a year ago:

Employment Situation:
Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces
Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA
Table 3 – Job Tenure. Canada/Provinces
Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS
Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

Appendix II provides a glossary of definitions, concepts/methods and sources associated with the labour market information covered in the *Labour Market Monthly* publication.

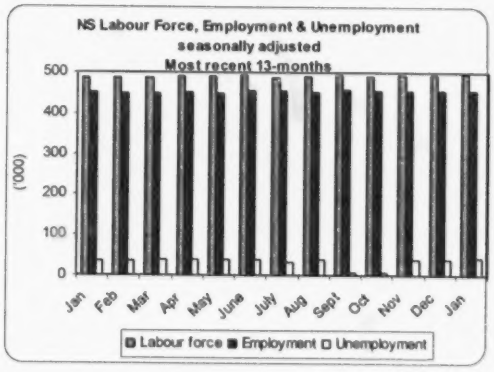
There were no direct references to Nova Scotia labour markets conditions in the release by Statistics Canada.

Seasonally Adjusted (month over month and year over year)

In Nova Scotia January 2009, labour force increased 0.8 per cent over December 2008 to 497,800 and increased 1.9 per cent over January 2008. Employment increased 0.1 per cent over December 2008 to 454,100 and increased 0.4 per cent over January 2008. Unemployment increased 7.9 per cent over December 2008 to 43,700 and increased 20.4 per cent over January 2008. Unemployment rate increased 0.6 percentage points over December 2008 to 8.8 per cent.

In Canada January 2009, labour force declined 0.2 per cent over December 2008 to 18.3 million and increased 0.9 per cent over January 2008. Employment declined 0.8 per cent over December 2008 to 17.0 million and declined 0.5 per cent over January 2008. Unemployment increased 8.3 per cent over December 2008 to 1.3 million and increased 24.3 per cent over January 2008. Unemployment rate increased 0.6 percentage points over December 2008 to 7.2 per cent.

On a three-month moving average basis, seasonally unadjusted, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in January 2009 increased 0.9 percentage points to 5.4 per cent over the previous month. The Halifax CMA continues to have the lowest unemployment rate east of Quebec (4.2%). The lowest unemployment rate, 3.0 per cent, was in Regina, Saskatchewan, while the highest rate, 11.2 per cent, was in Windsor, Ontario.

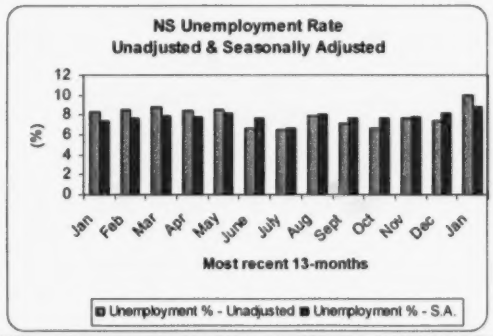


Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

Trend – January (year-to-date)

In Canada January 2009, labour force declined 0.2 per cent over December 2008 to 18.3 million and increased 0.9 per cent over January 2008. Employment declined 0.8 per cent over December 2008 to 17.0 million and declined 0.5 per cent over January 2008. Unemployment increased 8.3 per cent over December 2008 to 1.3 million and increased 24.3 per cent over January 2008. Unemployment rate increased 0.6 percentage points over December 2008 to 7.2 per cent. It appears that labour markets in Nova Scotia started 2009 with mixed results. Employment in January had a growth rate of 0.1 per cent over December 2008 along with a 0.4 per cent increase over January 2008.

This is a somewhat positive performance given the current global market trends. This growth in employment however, was not strong enough to over ride the growth in the labour supply (labour force). The labour force had a 1.9 per cent increase over January 2008. The net result of the labour supply growing at a much faster pace was an increase in the number of unemployed seasonally adjusted workers from 36,300 to 43,700 or 20.3 per cent. Thus, the unemployment rate increased 1.4 percentage points to 8.8 per cent. The annual average unemployment rate for 2008 was 7.4 per cent. In other words, there were more new people looking for jobs than the number of jobs created by the economy.



Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

All of the growth in employment in January 2009 came from full-time jobs with a growth of 1.4 per cent over January 2008. It should be noted, however, that the level has been declining since August (the peak level for the year). The number of part-time employees dropped 3.7 per cent for January 2009 over January 2008.

A review of employment growth by industry shows that employment in the goods-producing sector grew by 1.0 per cent for January 2009 over January 2008. The goods-producing sector makes up just 20.3 per cent of total employment. Therefore, the impact on total employment was only marginal because of a very slight increase in the service producing sector employment (0.2 per cent). The service producing sector accounts for 79.7 per cent of total employment for January 2009.

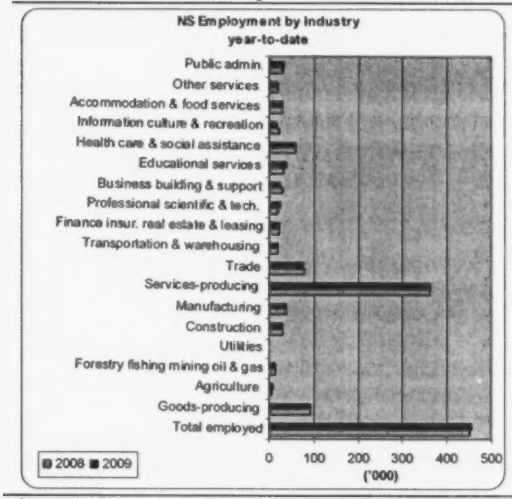
Labour Force Basic Characteristics, Nova Scotia
Average Year-to-date (Seasonally adjusted data)

	Jan 2008	Jan 2009
Population ('000)	766.1	770.9
Labour Force ('000)	488.7	497.8
Employment ('000)	452.3	454.1
Full-time ('000)	365.7	370.7
Part-time ('000)	86.6	83.4
Unemployment ('000)	36.3	43.7
Unemployment (per cent)	7.4	8.8
Participation (per cent)	63.8	64.6
Employment (per cent)	59.0	58.9

Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

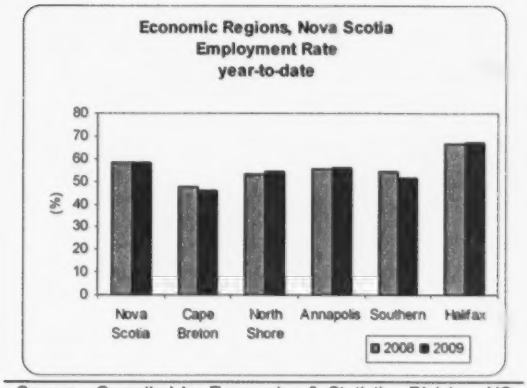
For the goods sector, all industries posted losses for January except for construction and agriculture. Construction had a growth rate of 4.1 per cent which is a slower pace than in 2008. Manufacturing employment continued to decline (0.3 percent) as a result of the slower pace of the United States economy. This fall in employment has been continuing for several months. The recent fall in the exchange rate and lower energy prices will help support the manufacturing sector going forward. It may not, however, offset the oncoming major US recession. There are more current signs of the global slowdown with layoffs/closures in the mining, forestry and car parts sectors.

The growth in the service sector came from educational services, professional and technical services, public administration, accommodation and food services, along with a slight increase in employment for health services. Trade (retail and wholesale), the largest component of the service sector, saw a 1.3 per cent decline for January 2009 over January 2008. The global credit crunch can be seen in the fall in employment for finance and insurance services and business services (call centres). The global slowdown is reflected in the drop in employment for the transportation and warehousing sector.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

A review of employment and labour supply growth rates across the province reveals only two regions had stronger employment rates resulting in a fall in the their unemployment rates. Northern Mainland Nova Scotia and the Annapolis Valley had declines in their unemployment rates. All other regions including Halifax had increases in their unemployment rates for January 2009 over January 2008. The increase for Halifax reflects to some degree the decline in employment for the trade sector.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

NOTE: Labour force estimates at the sub-provincial level should always be viewed with caution, given they are a three-month moving average and the error estimates associated with smaller sample sizes are larger.

Other Key Employment Indicators

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources provide an overview of changes occurring in the labour market of the Province. The following tables reflect some of those activities.

Total Wages & Salaries

(4th quarter 2008 will be released March 2, 2009)

Year-to-date (January to September)

In January to September 2008, total wages and salaries were $11.7 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented a growth of 4.9 per cent over January to September 2007. Canada's total wages and salaries figure of $538.7 billion in January to September 2008, exhibited a 5.3 per cent increase over the same period in 2007. In the first three quarters of 2008, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.2 per cent of the national total.

Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia
January - September
($millions)

	2007	2008
Canada	511,674.6	538,701.2
Nova Scotia	11,313.7	11,868.0

Labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and are released quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

In January to September 2008, $2.5 billion of Nova Scotia's total wages and salaries was from the goods producing sector and $9.4 billion was from the service producing sector, representing 21.1 per cent and 78.9 per cent of the total, respectively. Manufacturing and construction industries were the major components of the goods producing sector, making up 44.3 per cent and 36.5 per cent of the total, respectively. The greatest contributors to the service producing sector were professional and personal service industries; public administration; trade; and health care and social assistance—at 19.8 per cent, 17.8 per cent, 17.4 per cent and 15.8 per cent, respectively.

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
(NAICS-based)
January – September
($thousands – actual)

Industry	*2007*	*2008*	*% Change*
All Goods Producing	**2,349,502**	**2,499,430**	**6.4**
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	221,025	224,916	1.8
Mining & Oil & Gas	125,947	143,693	14.1
Manufacturing	1,070,335	1,106,236	3.4
Construction	830,972	912,869	9.9
Utilities	101,223	111,716	10.4
All Service Producing	**8,964,236**	**9,368,607**	**4.5**
Trade	1,557,560	1,628,015	4.5
Transportation & Storage	520,993	530,440	1.8
Information & Cultural	274,061	289,491	5.6
Finance & Real Estate	803,483	844,523	5.1
Professional & Personal Service	1,763,483	1,854,333	5.2
Educational Services	1,033,929	1,076,043	4.1
Health Care & Social Asst.	1,412,084	1,480,167	4.8
Public Administration	1,598,643	1,665,595	4.2

Numbers may not total due to rounding
Q – Quarter

Data Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income*, 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

Average Weekly Earnings (including overtime)

(December 2008 will be released February 26, 2009)

Year-to-date (January to November)

In the first eleven months of 2008, the average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees in Nova Scotia increased 2.1 per cent over the same period in 2007 from $672.48 to $686.88 per week. In comparison, the average weekly earnings for all employees in Canada rose 2.9 per cent, from $769.63 to $791.60 per week. Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings for the January to November 2008 period were $104.72, or 13.2 per cent, less than the Canadian average.

In Nova Scotia, average weekly employment was 393,877 (all employees as reported in

SEPH) in the first eleven months of 2008, a 1.8 per cent increase from the same period of 2007. In comparison, Canada's January to November 2008 average weekly employment was 14.5 million, an increase of 1.7 per cent from January to November 2007.

Average Weekly Earnings Data
Canada and Nova Scotia
Janurary - November
(all employees)

	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate (includes Overtime) ($)		
2007Jan-Nov	769.63	672.48
2008 Jan-Nov	791.60	686.88
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
2007 Jan-Nov	14,288,601	386,841
2008 Jan-Nov	14,530,439	393,877

[P] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Tables 281-0023 and 281-0026

In the first eleven months of 2008, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 3.3 per cent over January to November 2007 to $837.02, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased by 1.8 per cent to $658.29. For industries in which data is available, average weekly earnings in January to November 2008 ranged from $313.42 in accommodation and food services industries to $930.19 in public administration.

Average Weekly Earnings – by Industry
Nova Scotia
January - November
(including overtime)
(NAICS-based) ($)

Industry	2007	2008	% Change
Industrial Aggregate	**672.48**	**686.88**	**2.1**
Goods Producing	*810.10*	*837.02*	*3.3*
Construction	773.78	810.28	4.7
Manufacturing	805.00	815.86	1.3
Service Producing	*646.90*	*658.29*	*1.8*
Trade	530.78	549.08	3.4
Transportation & Warehousing	740.16	758.59	2.5
Information & Culture	826.23	817.92	-1.0
Finance & Insurance	x	876.47	x
Professional, Scientific & Technical	840.22	860.09	2.4
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	550.07	544.54	-1.0
Educational Services	741.75	730.64	-1.5
Health Care & Social Assistance	689.15	716.19	3.9
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	340.72	361.45	6.1
Accommodation & Food Services	303.50	313.42	3.3
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	520.29	521.35	0.2
Public Administration	913.94	930.19	1.8

[P] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Table 281-0026

Employment Insurance

(December 2008 will be released February 24, 2009)

Year-to-date (January to November)

In the first eleven months of 2008, there was an average of 38,665 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received *EI* benefits. This figure is 0.6 per cent lower than the same period of 2007. Nationwide, there was an average of 739,693 beneficiaries, a 0.9 per cent increase from the first eleven months of 2007.

EI Beneficiaries and Benefits
Canada and Nova Scotia
January – November

	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions
2007Jan-Nov	732,762	13,257.7	38,880	659.5
2008 Jan-Nov	739,097	13,707.0	38,665	674.4

[1] Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

Data Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 276-0001 and 276-0005

In Nova Scotia, a total of $674.4 million was paid in EI benefit payments from January to November 2008. This figure is 2.3 per cent more than the benefits paid from January to November 2007. Nationwide, there was $13.7 billion paid in EI benefit payments in January to November 2008, a 3.4 per cent increase from the same period in 2007.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia

Year-to-date (January - September 2008)

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicates that there was an average of 119,957 public sector employees in Nova Scotia during the first three quarters of 2008, an increase of 1.3 per cent over the average of the same period of 2007. The government sector increased 1.5 per cent to 111,292, while the business enterprises sector declined 0.5 per cent to 8,665. The federal government figure increased 0.1 per cent to 23,908. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia decreased 1.3 per cent to 10,423 from January to September 2007 to January to September 2008.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia
January - September

Government	2007	2008	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	23,877	23,908	0.1
Military	*10,555*	*10,423*	*-1.3*
Provincial General	11,612	11,663	0.4
Health & Social Services	29,767	30,458	2.3
Universities & Colleges	12,240	12,869	5.1
Local General	11,558	11,735	1.5
School Boards	20,618	20,660	0.2
Total Government	**109,672**	**111,292**	**1.5**
Government Business Enterprises	**8,706**	**8,665**	**-0.5**
Federal	6,347	6,219	-2.0
Provincial	1,869	1,956	4.6
Local	489	490	0.2
Total Public Sector	**118,377**	**119,957**	**1.3**

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public Sector Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
January - September[P]
($'000)

Government	2007	2008	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	1,150,312	1,269,042	10.3
Military	*503,115*	*530,070*	*5.4*
Provincial General	439,692	439,552	0.0
Health & Social Services	942,867	967,533	2.6
Universities & Colleges	393,950	414,082	5.1
Local General	240,319	243,992	1.5
School Boards	571,339	572,520	0.2
Total Government	**3,738,481**	**3,906,718**	**4.5**
Government Business Enterprises	**240,385**	**243,121**	**1.1**
Federal	192,356	190,492	-1.0
Provincial	36,639	40,995	11.9
Local	11,393	11,633	2.1
Total Public Sector	**3,978,867**	**4,149,841**	**4.3**

Q – quarter
P - Preliminary
Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public Institutions' Public Sector FMS data reported total public sector wages and salaries increased 4.3 per cent in January to September 2008 compared to the same period in 2007 to $4,149.8 million, with 94.1 per cent of total public sector wages and salaries from total government and 5.9 per cent from government business enterprises.

Appendix I - Statistical Tables

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Annual Change	Unadjusted Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Annual Change
Canada								
Population ('000)	26,751.8	27,098.7	27,128.1	346.9	26,751.8	27,098.7	27,128.1	346.9
Labour force ('000)	18,124.9	18,321.2	18,292.1	196.3	17,834.0	18,155.8	18,008.7	321.8
Employment ('000)	17,070.6	17,111.0	16,982.0	40.4	16,710.8	17,010.5	16,600.9	299.7
Employment full-time ('000)	13,989.9	13,921.7	13,807.8	-68.2	13,502.5	13,665.8	13,306.0	163.3
Employment part-time ('000)	3,080.7	3,189.3	3,174.2	108.6	3,208.4	3,344.6	3,294.9	136.2
Unemployment ('000)	1,054.3	1,210.1	1,310.1	155.8	1,123.2	1,145.3	1,407.9	22.1
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8	6.6	7.2	0.8	6.3	6.3	7.8	0.0
Participation rate (%)	67.8	67.6	67.4	-0.2	66.7	67.0	66.4	0.3
Employment rate (%)	63.8	63.1	62.6	-0.7	62.5	62.8	61.2	0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador								
Population ('000)	424.9	427.6	427.8	2.7	424.9	427.6	427.8	2.7
Labour force ('000)	255.6	252.0	252.2	-3.6	241.7	242.9	240.6	1.2
Employment ('000)	223.9	217.5	216.2	-6.4	206.5	209.2	199.1	2.7
Employment full-time ('000)	191.0	185.6	186.6	-5.4	172.4	177.5	168.7	5.1
Employment part-time ('000)	32.9	31.8	29.6	-1.1	34.1	31.7	30.4	-2.4
Unemployment ('000)	31.7	34.5	36.0	2.8	35.2	33.7	41.5	-1.5
Unemployment rate (%)	12.4	13.7	14.3	1.3	14.6	13.9	17.2	-0.7
Participation rate (%)	60.2	58.9	59.0	-1.3	56.9	56.8	56.2	-0.1
Employment rate (%)	52.7	50.9	50.5	-1.8	48.6	48.9	46.5	0.3
Prince Edward Island								
Population ('000)	113.8	115.3	115.3	1.5	113.8	115.3	115.3	1.5
Labour force ('000)	78.6	78.5	77.5	-0.1	75.7	77.1	75.3	1.4
Employment ('000)	70.3	69.2	68.3	-1.1	65.2	66.3	63.3	1.1
Employment full-time ('000)	58.6	57.8	57.4	-0.8	52.8	54.1	51.7	1.3
Employment part-time ('000)	11.7	11.4	10.9	-0.3	12.4	12.2	11.5	-0.2
Unemployment ('000)	8.3	9.2	9.2	0.9	10.6	10.8	12.0	0.2
Unemployment rate (%)	10.6	11.7	11.9	1.1	14.0	14.0	15.9	0.0
Participation rate (%)	69.1	68.1	67.2	-1.0	66.5	66.9	65.3	0.4
Employment rate (%)	61.8	60.0	59.2	-1.8	57.3	57.5	54.9	0.2
Nova Scotia								
Population ('000)	766.1	770.6	770.9	4.5	766.1	770.6	770.9	4.5
Labour force ('000)	488.7	494.0	497.8	5.3	476.2	488.8	487.5	12.6
Employment ('000)	452.3	453.5	454.1	1.2	436.8	452.6	439.4	15.8
Employment full-time ('000)	365.7	371.6	370.7	5.9	347.5	365.4	353.1	17.9
Employment part-time ('000)	86.6	82.0	83.4	-4.6	89.3	87.2	86.3	-2.1
Unemployment ('000)	36.3	40.5	43.7	4.2	39.5	36.3	48.1	-3.2
Unemployment rate (%)	7.4	8.2	8.8	0.8	8.3	7.4	9.9	-0.9
Participation rate (%)	63.8	64.1	64.6	0.3	62.2	63.4	63.2	1.2
Employment rate (%)	59.0	58.9	58.9	-0.1	57.0	58.7	57.0	1.7

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted			Annual	Unadjusted			Annual
	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change
				New Brunswick				
Population ('000)	615.7	619.7	620.0	4.0	615.7	619.7	620.0	4.0
Labour force ('000)	398.7	401.0	403.4	2.3	386.1	393.6	391.5	7.5
Employment ('000)	365.2	366.6	368.2	1.4	350.1	360.2	353.3	10.1
Employment full-time ('000)	313.5	310.8	309.2	-2.7	295.8	301.7	290.5	5.9
Employment part-time ('000)	51.7	55.8	58.9	4.1	54.4	58.5	62.8	4.1
Unemployment ('000)	33.6	34.4	35.2	0.8	36.0	33.4	38.2	-2.6
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	8.6	8.7	0.2	9.3	8.5	9.8	-0.8
Participation rate (%)	64.8	64.7	65.1	-0.1	62.7	63.5	63.1	0.8
Employment rate (%)	59.3	59.2	59.4	-0.1	56.9	58.1	57.0	1.2
				Quebec				
Population ('000)	6,345.4	6,400.1	6,405.0	59.6	6,345.4	6,400.1	6,405.0	59.6
Labour force ('000)	4,175.2	4,191.6	4,181.9	6.7	4,107.2	4,153.3	4,115.7	8.5
Employment ('000)	3,889.3	3,884.3	3,858.5	-30.8	3,785.9	3,850.2	3,746.7	-39.2
Employment full-time ('000)	3,175.2	3,134.8	3,142.7	-32.5	3,042.0	3,052.4	3,009.6	-32.4
Employment part-time ('000)	714.1	749.5	715.8	1.7	743.9	797.7	737.1	-6.8
Unemployment ('000)	285.9	307.2	323.4	37.5	321.3	303.1	369.0	47.7
Unemployment rate (%)	6.8	7.3	7.7	0.9	7.8	7.3	9.0	1.2
Participation rate (%)	65.8	65.5	65.3	-0.5	64.7	64.9	64.3	-0.4
Employment rate (%)	61.3	60.7	60.2	-1.1	59.7	60.2	58.5	-1.2
				Ontario				
Population ('000)	10,439.4	10,580.8	10,591.9	152.5	10,439.4	10,580.8	10,591.9	152.5
Labour force ('000)	7,100.9	7,182.0	7,164.3	63.4	6,985.8	7,118.3	7,043.5	57.7
Employment ('000)	6,653.5	6,665.2	6,594.2	-59.3	6,533.8	6,645.9	6,463.6	-70.2
Employment full-time ('000)	5,460.3	5,421.1	5,372.6	-87.7	5,283.7	5,343.7	5,189.8	-93.9
Employment part-time ('000)	1,193.2	1,244.1	1,221.6	28.4	1,250.1	1,302.1	1,273.8	23.7
Unemployment ('000)	447.4	516.8	570.1	122.7	452.0	472.4	579.9	127.9
Unemployment rate (%)	6.3	7.2	8.0	1.7	6.5	6.6	8.2	1.7
Participation rate (%)	68.0	67.9	67.6	-0.4	66.9	67.3	66.5	-0.4
Employment rate (%)	63.7	63.0	62.3	-1.4	62.6	62.8	61.0	-1.6
				Manitoba				
Population ('000)	904.2	914.8	915.6	11.4	904.2	914.8	915.6	11.4
Labour force ('000)	626.5	636.5	636.5	10.0	617.2	632.8	626.0	8.8
Employment ('000)	602.6	609.1	607.2	4.6	591.7	606.2	595.2	3.5
Employment full-time ('000)	490.7	493.1	492.5	1.8	475.4	483.5	476.8	1.4
Employment part-time ('000)	111.9	116.0	114.7	2.8	116.2	122.7	118.4	2.2
Unemployment ('000)	23.9	27.4	29.3	5.4	25.5	26.6	30.8	5.3
Unemployment rate (%)	3.8	4.3	4.6	0.8	4.1	4.2	4.9	0.8
Participation rate (%)	69.3	69.6	69.5	0.2	68.3	69.2	68.4	0.1
Employment rate (%)	66.6	66.6	66.3	-0.3	65.4	66.3	65.0	-0.4
				Saskatchewan				
Population ('000)	759.8	774.0	774.7	14.9	759.8	774.0	774.7	14.9
Labour force ('000)	527.0	543.0	544.1	17.1	519.3	537.4	537.1	17.8
Employment ('000)	506.3	520.3	521.9	15.6	496.0	516.0	512.6	16.6
Employment full-time ('000)	414.5	426.4	423.7	9.2	399.4	416.7	407.4	8.0
Employment part-time ('000)	91.8	93.9	98.2	6.4	96.6	99.3	105.1	8.5
Unemployment ('000)	20.8	22.7	22.1	1.3	23.3	21.4	24.6	1.3
Unemployment rate (%)	3.9	4.2	4.1	0.2	4.5	4.0	4.6	0.1
Participation rate (%)	69.4	70.2	70.2	0.8	68.3	69.4	69.3	1.0
Employment rate (%)	66.6	67.2	67.4	0.8	65.3	66.7	66.2	0.9

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted			Annual	Unadjusted			Annual
	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change
				Alberta				
Population ('000)	2,773.0	2,823.7	2,830.1	57.1	2,773.0	2,823.7	2,830.1	57.1
Labour force ('000)	2,067.5	2,110.2	2,119.3	51.8	2,043.4	2,097.9	2,096.3	52.9
Employment ('000)	1,999.3	2,022.5	2,025.8	26.5	1,970.6	2,011.2	1,994.1	23.5
Employment full-time ('000)	1,684.3	1,680.8	1,680.6	-3.7	1,638.6	1,654.8	1,630.6	-8.0
Employment part-time ('000)	315.0	341.7	345.3	30.3	332.1	356.4	363.6	31.5
Unemployment ('000)	68.2	87.8	93.5	25.3	72.8	86.8	102.2	29.4
Unemployment rate (%)	3.3	4.2	4.4	1.1	3.6	4.1	4.9	1.3
Participation rate (%)	74.6	74.7	74.9	0.3	73.7	74.3	74.1	0.4
Employment rate (%)	72.1	71.6	71.6	-0.5	71.1	71.2	70.5	-0.6
				British Columbia				
Population ('000)	3,609.5	3,672.2	3,676.8	67.3	3,609.5	3,672.2	3,676.8	67.3
Labour force ('000)	2,406.2	2,432.5	2,415.1	8.9	2,381.4	2,413.6	2,395.3	13.9
Employment ('000)	2,307.9	2,302.7	2,267.6	-40.3	2,274.3	2,292.8	2,233.7	-40.6
Employment full-time ('000)	1,835.6	1,839.6	1,771.5	-64.1	1,794.9	1,816.0	1,727.7	-67.2
Employment part-time ('000)	472.2	463.2	496.1	23.9	479.4	476.8	506.0	26.6
Unemployment ('000)	98.3	129.7	147.5	49.2	107.1	120.9	161.6	54.5
Unemployment rate (%)	4.1	5.3	6.1	2.0	4.5	5.0	6.7	2.2
Participation rate (%)	66.7	66.2	65.7	-1.0	66.0	65.7	65.1	-0.9
Employment rate (%)	63.9	62.7	61.7	-2.2	63.0	62.4	60.8	-2.2

TABLE 2. Nova Scotia Economic Regions/Haifax CMA

Characteristics	Canada 3-month moving average, unadjusted Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Annual Change	Nova Scotia 3-month moving average, unadjusted Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Annual Change
Population ('000)	26,721.6	27,071.8	27,099.8	378.2	765.8	770.4	770.6	4.8
Labour force ('000)	17,928.6	18,234.3	18,136.1	207.5	482.1	491.3	488.8	6.7
Employment ('000)	16,883.5	17,133.0	16,909.7	26.2	445.4	455.7	448.1	2.7
Employment full-time ('000)	13,659.1	13,827.3	13,597.6	-61.5	355.9	368.4	361.4	5.5
Employment part-time ('000)	3,224.4	3,305.7	3,312.1	87.7	89.5	87.2	86.7	-2.8
Unemployment ('000)	1,045.1	1,101.4	1,226.4	181.3	36.7	35.6	40.7	4.0
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8	6.0	6.8	1.0	7.6	7.2	8.3	0.7
Participation rate (%)	67.1	67.4	66.9	-0.2	63.0	63.8	63.4	0.4
Employment rate (%)	63.2	63.3	62.4	-0.8	58.2	59.2	58.1	-0.1
			1230 - Annapolis Valley				**1210 - Cape Breton**	
Population ('000)	100.6	101.4	101.4	0.8	115.9	115.5	115.4	-0.5
Labour force ('000)	61.3	61.7	61.9	0.6	63.8	64.0	62.5	-1.3
Employment ('000)	55.8	57.2	56.5	0.7	55.0	55.5	53.0	-2.0
Employment full-time ('000)	44.2	45.9	44.9	0.7	43.4	43.3	41.1	-2.3
Employment part-time ('000)	11.6	11.3	11.6	0.0	11.6	12.1	11.9	0.3
Unemployment ('000)	5.6	4.5	5.4	-0.2	8.8	8.5	9.5	0.7
Unemployment rate (%)	9.1	7.3	8.7	-0.4	13.8	13.3	15.2	1.4
Participation rate (%)	60.9	60.8	61.0	0.1	55.0	55.4	54.2	-0.8
Employment rate (%)	55.5	56.4	55.7	0.2	47.5	48.1	45.9	-1.6
			1250 - Halifax County				**Halifax Metro (CMA)**	
Population ('000)	314.6	318.7	319.0	4.4	314.6	318.7	319.0	4.4
Labour force ('000)	217.9	225.0	226.0	8.1	217.9	225.0	226.0	8.1
Employment ('000)	208.5	214.7	213.9	5.4	208.5	214.7	213.9	5.4
Employment full-time ('000)	166.9	175.3	174.6	7.7	166.9	175.3	174.6	7.7
Employment part-time ('000)	41.6	39.4	39.3	-2.3	41.6	39.4	39.3	-2.3
Unemployment ('000)	9.4	10.2	12.1	2.7	9.4	10.2	12.1	2.7
Unemployment rate (%)	4.3	4.5	5.4	1.1	4.3	4.5	5.4	1.1
Participation rate (%)	69.3	70.6	70.8	1.5	69.3	70.6	70.8	1.5
Employment rate (%)	66.3	67.4	67.1	0.8	66.3	67.4	67.1	0.8
			1220 - North Shore				**1240 - Southern**	
Population ('000)	131.1	131.4	131.4	0.3	103.6	103.5	103.5	-0.1
Labour force ('000)	77.6	80.0	78.5	0.9	61.5	60.6	59.9	-1.6
Employment ('000)	70.0	73.5	71.4	1.4	56.1	54.8	53.3	-2.8
Employment full-time ('000)	56.1	59.7	57.9	1.8	45.3	44.2	42.9	-2.4
Employment part-time ('000)	13.9	13.8	13.5	-0.4	10.9	10.6	10.4	-0.5
Unemployment ('000)	7.5	6.5	7.1	-0.4	5.4	5.8	6.6	1.2
Unemployment rate (%)	9.7	8.1	9.0	-0.7	8.8	9.6	11.0	2.2
Participation rate (%)	59.2	60.9	59.7	0.5	59.4	58.6	57.9	-1.5
Employment rate (%)	53.4	55.9	54.3	0.9	54.2	52.9	51.5	-2.7

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province

Employment - Seasonally Adjusted ('000)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change
Canada	17,070.6	17,111.0	16,982.0	**-88.6**	13,989.9	13,921.7	13,807.8	**-182.1**	3,080.7	3,189.3	3,174.2	**93.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador	223.9	217.5	216.2	**-7.7**	191.0	185.6	186.6	**-4.4**	32.9	31.8	29.6	**-3.3**
Prince Edward Island	70.3	69.2	68.3	**-2.0**	58.6	57.8	57.4	**-1.2**	11.7	11.4	10.9	**-0.8**
Nova Scotia	452.3	453.5	454.1	**1.8**	365.7	371.6	370.7	**5.0**	86.6	82.0	83.4	**-3.2**
New Brunswick	365.2	366.6	368.2	**3.0**	313.5	310.8	309.2	**-4.3**	51.7	55.8	58.9	**7.2**
Quebec	3,889.3	3,884.3	3,858.5	**-30.8**	3,175.2	3,134.8	3,142.7	**-32.5**	714.1	749.5	715.8	**1.7**
Ontario	6,653.5	6,665.2	6,594.2	**-59.3**	5,460.3	5,421.1	5,372.6	**-87.7**	1,193.2	1,244.1	1,221.6	**28.4**
Manitoba	602.6	609.1	607.2	**4.6**	490.7	493.1	492.5	**1.8**	111.9	116.0	114.7	**2.8**
Saskatchewan	506.3	520.3	521.9	**15.6**	414.5	426.4	423.7	**9.2**	91.8	93.9	98.2	**6.4**
Alberta	1,999.3	2,022.5	2,025.8	**26.5**	1,684.3	1,680.8	1,680.6	**-3.7**	315.0	341.7	345.3	**30.3**
British Columbia	2,307.9	2,302.7	2,267.6	**-40.3**	1,835.6	1,839.6	1,771.5	**-64.1**	472.2	463.2	496.1	**23.9**

Employment - Actual (000's)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change
Canada	16,710.8	17,010.5	16,600.9	**-109.9**	13,502.5	13,665.8	13,306.0	**-196.5**	3,208.4	3,344.6	3,294.9	**86.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador	206.5	209.2	199.1	**-7.4**	172.4	177.5	168.7	**-3.7**	34.1	31.7	30.4	**-3.7**
Prince Edward Island	65.2	66.3	63.3	**-1.9**	52.8	54.1	51.7	**-1.1**	12.4	12.2	11.5	**-0.9**
Nova Scotia	436.8	452.6	439.4	**2.6**	347.5	365.4	353.1	**5.6**	89.3	87.2	86.3	**-3.0**
New Brunswick	350.1	360.2	353.3	**3.2**	295.8	301.7	290.5	**-5.3**	54.4	58.5	62.8	**8.4**
Quebec	3,785.9	3,850.2	3,746.7	**-39.2**	3,042.0	3,052.4	3,009.6	**-32.4**	743.9	797.7	737.1	**-6.8**
Ontario	6,533.8	6,645.9	6,463.6	**-70.2**	5,283.7	5,343.7	5,189.8	**-93.9**	1,250.1	1,302.1	1,273.8	**23.7**
Manitoba	591.7	606.2	595.2	**3.5**	475.4	483.5	476.8	**1.4**	116.2	122.7	118.4	**2.2**
Saskatchewan	496.0	516.0	512.6	**16.6**	399.4	416.7	407.4	**8.0**	96.6	99.3	105.1	**8.5**
Alberta	1,970.6	2,011.2	1,994.1	**23.5**	1,638.6	1,654.8	1,630.6	**-8.0**	332.1	356.4	363.6	**31.5**
British Columbia	2,274.3	2,292.8	2,233.7	**-40.6**	1,794.9	1,816.0	1,727.7	**-67.2**	479.4	476.8	506.0	**26.6**

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province (continued)

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment - %			Annual
	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change
Canada	2,932.9	2,930.5	2,892.4	-40.5	2,611.4	2,553.9	2,525.6	-85.8	11.0	12.9	12.7	1.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	34.8	34.3	34.5	-0.3	29.0	26.7	27.0	-2.0	16.7	22.2	21.7	5.0
Prince Edward Island	14.3	14.0	12.9	-1.4	11.7	11.4	10.6	-1.1	17.5	18.6	17.8	0.3
Nova Scotia	82.9	81.4	81.8	-1.1	70.4	69.1	68.3	-2.1	15.1	15.2	16.5	1.4
New Brunswick	63.6	65.8	66.2	2.6	54.7	56.5	56.8	2.1	14.0	14.3	14.2	0.2
Quebec	638.1	643.5	634.3	-3.8	567.2	559.0	550.5	-16.7	11.1	13.1	13.2	2.1
Ontario	1,114.7	1,122.3	1,100.6	-14.1	968.5	949.8	936.4	-32.1	13.1	15.4	14.9	1.8
Manitoba	113.9	114.7	112.5	-1.4	104.7	104.7	103.8	-0.9	8.1	8.7	7.7	-0.4
Saskatchewan	99.7	101.4	100.2	0.5	93.7	93.5	92.4	-1.3	6.0	7.8	7.9	1.9
Alberta	370.3	367.3	369.0	-1.3	341.0	334.3	337.0	-4.0	7.9	9.0	8.7	0.8
British Columbia	400.8	385.8	380.4	-20.4	370.6	348.9	342.8	-27.8	7.5	9.6	9.9	2.4

15-24 Age Group - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment - %			Annual
	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change
Canada	2,742.6	2,802.6	2,702.1	-40.5	2,421.3	2,488.1	2,331.6	-89.7	11.7	11.2	13.7	2.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	30.4	31.1	30.9	0.5	24.4	24.5	22.9	-1.5	19.7	21.5	25.9	6.2
Prince Edward Island	12.8	12.8	11.5	-1.3	9.8	10.0	8.8	-1.0	23.4	22.7	23.5	0.1
Nova Scotia	76.1	76.7	75.9	-0.2	63.5	67.0	61.7	-1.8	16.6	12.6	18.7	2.1
New Brunswick	57.4	60.6	60.4	3.0	48.6	53.1	50.8	2.2	15.3	12.4	15.9	0.6
Quebec	600.0	611.7	596.3	-3.7	522.1	542.3	502.8	-19.3	13.0	11.3	15.7	2.7
Ontario	1,032.0	1,067.7	1,015.2	-16.8	898.5	926.1	864.8	-33.7	12.9	13.3	14.8	1.9
Manitoba	108.4	111.5	106.5	-1.9	98.6	101.9	97.4	-1.2	9.0	8.6	8.5	-0.5
Saskatchewan	93.8	97.1	94.5	0.7	87.0	90.0	85.9	-1.1	7.2	7.4	9.1	1.9
Alberta	351.7	358.4	349.3	-2.4	320.1	329.0	315.0	-5.1	9.0	8.2	9.8	0.8
British Columbia	380.0	374.7	361.7	-18.3	348.7	344.1	321.7	-27.0	8.2	8.2	11.1	2.9

TABLE 4. Employment by Sector, Canada and Nova Scotia

Canada - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment - %			Annual
	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change
Total, all industries	17,834.0	18,155.8	18,008.7	174.7	16,710.8	17,010.5	16,600.9	-109.9	6.3	6.3	7.8	1.5
Goods-producing sector	4,144.4	4,229.1	4,118.2	-26.2	3,826.9	3,889.8	3,659.8	-167.1	7.7	8.0	11.1	3.4
Agriculture	331.2	314.9	302.3	-28.9	307.6	297.4	276.0	-31.6	7.1	5.6	8.7	1.6
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	359.9	369.6	370.7	10.8	329.3	335.6	331.1	1.8	8.5	9.2	10.7	2.2
Forestry and logging with support activities	64.6	57.1	56.3	-8.3	54.4	46.5	45.2	-9.2	15.8	18.6	19.7	3.9
Fishing, hunting and trapping	26.0	24.7	26.9	0.9	19.7	19.7	20.0	0.3	24.2	19.8	25.7	1.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	269.3	287.9	287.5	18.2	255.2	269.4	265.9	10.7	5.2	6.4	7.5	2.3
Utilities	151.3	152.5	148.0	-3.3	146.5	149.0	144.4	-2.1	3.2	2.3	2.4	-0.8
Construction	1,219.7	1,315.6	1,283.8	64.1	1,099.2	1,192.1	1,115.1	15.9	9.9	9.4	13.1	3.2
Manufacturing	2,082.3	2,076.5	2,013.2	-69.1	1,944.2	1,915.7	1,793.1	-151.1	6.6	7.7	10.9	4.3
Durables	1,213.6	1,243.9	1,183.2	-30.4	1,133.7	1,134.0	1,033.0	-100.7	6.6	8.8	12.7	6.1
Non-durables	868.7	832.6	830.1	-38.6	810.5	781.7	760.1	-50.4	6.7	6.1	8.4	1.7
Services-producing sector	13,401.4	13,637.2	13,577.2	175.8	12,883.9	13,120.7	12,941.0	57.1	3.9	3.8	4.7	0.8
Trade	2,782.7	2,821.2	2,777.8	-4.9	2,642.8	2,698.7	2,611.3	-31.5	5.0	4.3	6.0	1.0
Wholesale trade	639.0	671.0	673.1	34.1	615.5	641.0	639.7	24.2	3.7	4.5	5.0	1.3
Retail trade	2,143.7	2,150.2	2,104.7	-39.0	2,027.4	2,057.7	1,971.5	-55.9	5.4	4.3	6.3	0.9
Transportation and warehousing	873.5	899.5	869.9	-3.6	847.3	869.1	826.2	-21.1	3.0	3.4	5.0	2.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,085.7	1,103.5	1,116.8	31.1	1,071.0	1,084.9	1,093.6	22.6	1.4	1.7	2.1	0.7
Finance and insurance	778.4	784.9	797.0	18.6	770.3	775.9	787.2	16.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.1
Real estate and leasing	307.2	318.6	319.8	12.6	300.7	308.9	306.4	5.7	2.1	3.0	4.2	2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,211.9	1,221.7	1,252.7	40.8	1,180.2	1,186.3	1,207.4	27.2	2.6	2.9	3.6	1.0
Business, building and other support services	739.2	738.4	694.2	-45.0	674.2	661.6	611.7	-62.5	8.8	10.4	11.9	3.1
Educational services	1,275.7	1,259.9	1,251.6	-24.1	1,248.5	1,234.2	1,225.1	-23.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	0.0
Health care and social assistance	1,880.9	1,965.8	1,987.3	106.4	1,850.9	1,934.4	1,949.7	98.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	0.3
Information, culture and recreation	775.6	786.1	776.3	0.7	732.5	740.7	721.3	-11.2	5.6	5.8	7.1	1.5
Accommodation and food services	1,093.4	1,118.7	1,129.1	35.7	1,005.9	1,043.2	1,035.1	29.2	8.0	6.7	8.3	0.3
Other services	771.1	785.9	798.5	27.4	742.5	753.3	762.2	19.7	3.7	4.1	4.5	0.8
Public administration	911.8	936.5	922.8	11.0	886.1	914.3	897.2	9.1	2.8	2.4	2.8	0.2
Unclassified industries	288.2	289.5	313.4	25.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Nova Scotia - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment - %			Annual
	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change
Total, all industries	476.2	488.8	487.5	11.3	436.8	452.6	439.4	2.6	8.3	7.4	9.9	1.6
Goods-producing sector	96.1	104.2	101.0	4.9	84.4	92.5	85.4	1.0	12.3	11.2	15.4	3.1
Agriculture	6.1	7.5	7.4	1.3	5.4	6.4	6.1	0.7	9.8	14.7	17.6	7.8
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	14.5	15.3	15.7	1.2	12.6	12.6	12.5	-0.1	13.1	17.6	20.4	7.3
Forestry and logging with support activities	2.5	2.6	3.1	0.6	2.2	2.3	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	16.1	16.1
Fishing, hunting and trapping	7.9	8.4	8.1	0.2	6.8	7.1	6.2	-0.6	12.7	15.5	22.2	9.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	4.1	4.2	4.6	0.5	3.6	3.2	3.7	0.1	12.2	23.8	19.6	7.4
Utilities	3.0	2.7	2.6	-0.4	2.9	2.7	2.4	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	31.6	36.4	33.5	1.9	26.2	32.2	27.0	0.8	17.1	11.8	19.4	2.3
Manufacturing	41.0	42.4	41.7	0.7	37.2	38.7	37.5	0.3	9.0	8.7	10.1	1.1
Durables	14.8	17.2	16.5	1.7	13.2	14.6	14.5	1.3	10.8	15.1	12.1	1.3
Non-durables	26.2	25.2	25.2	-1.0	24.1	24.1	22.9	-1.2	8.0	4.4	9.1	1.1
Services-producing sector	371.4	376.2	376.5	5.1	352.4	360.1	353.9	1.5	5.1	4.3	6.0	0.9
Trade	80.4	82.9	79.8	-0.6	75.6	79.6	74.1	-1.5	5.8	4.0	7.1	1.3
Wholesale trade	16.4	12.6	13.8	-2.6	15.8	12.0	13.0	-2.8	3.7	4.8	5.8	2.1
Retail trade	64.0	70.3	66.0	2.0	59.9	67.5	61.0	1.1	6.4	4.0	7.6	1.2
Transportation and warehousing	20.2	21.1	20.2	0.0	18.8	19.9	18.7	-0.1	6.9	5.7	7.4	0.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	22.7	22.5	21.9	-0.8	22.0	22.1	21.5	-0.5	3.1	2.2	0.0	-3.1
Finance and insurance	14.6	14.2	12.7	-1.9	14.3	14.1	12.6	-1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real estate and leasing	8.0	8.3	9.2	1.2	7.7	8.0	8.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	19.7	25.0	24.6	4.9	19.1	24.2	23.8	4.7	3.0	3.6	3.3	0.3
Business, building and other support services	30.0	26.2	27.9	-2.1	27.5	24.2	24.2	-3.3	8.7	7.6	13.3	4.6
Educational services	36.5	37.7	40.6	4.1	35.2	36.7	39.4	4.2	3.6	2.7	3.0	-0.6
Health care and social assistance	60.4	60.3	61.1	0.7	59.5	59.3	59.9	0.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	0.5
Information, culture and recreation	22.2	19.4	17.3	-4.9	21.0	17.1	15.6	-5.4	5.4	11.9	9.8	4.4
Accommodation and food services	28.6	32.1	31.7	3.1	25.8	29.1	27.0	1.2	10.1	9.3	15.1	5.0
Other services	20.8	18.1	20.1	-0.7	19.0	17.9	19.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	5.5	-3.2
Public administration	29.9	30.9	31.3	1.4	29.0	30.1	30.8	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	-1.4
Unclassified industries	8.7	8.4	10.0	1.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE 5. CMAs of Canada

CMA Data
(Unadjusted - Three-month-moving average)

Characteristics	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual	Participation - %			Annual	Employment Rate - %			Annual
	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change	Jan'08	Dec'08	Jan'09	Change
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	6.8	6.1	6.6	-0.2	66.1	69.3	68.6	2.5	61.6	65.1	64.0	2.4
Halifax	4.3	4.5	5.4	1.1	69.3	70.6	70.8	1.5	66.3	67.4	67.1	0.8
Saint John, New Brunswick	3.9	5.5	5.6	1.7	67.0	66.0	66.1	-0.9	64.3	62.4	62.4	-1.9
Saguenay	8.9	7.4	9.1	0.2	59.0	60.5	60.0	1.0	53.8	56.0	54.6	0.8
Quebec	5.6	3.7	4.2	-1.4	68.9	66.3	66.6	-0.3	63.2	63.9	63.9	0.7
Trois-Rivières	8.2	6.6	7.1	-1.1	63.6	59.9	58.6	-5.0	58.4	55.9	54.4	-4.0
Sherbrooke	6.6	6.7	7.3	0.7	66.0	64.1	63.1	-2.9	61.7	59.7	58.5	-3.2
Montreal	7.2	7.4	8.1	0.9	67.1	67.0	66.4	-0.7	62.3	62.1	61.0	-1.3
Ottawa-Gatineau	4.1	4.0	4.4	0.3	72.3	72.7	71.9	-0.4	69.3	69.8	68.8	-0.5
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	4.1	3.9	5.0	0.9	72.6	71.7	70.9	-1.7	69.6	68.9	67.3	-2.3
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	4.1	4.0	4.2	0.1	72.2	73.0	72.3	0.1	69.2	70.1	69.2	0.0
Kingston	5.3	4.5	5.0	-0.3	63.5	65.6	65.5	2.0	60.2	62.8	62.2	2.0
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	4.9	5.6	5.8	0.9	63.9	65.8	65.3	1.4	60.8	62.2	61.5	0.7
Oshawa	5.6	7.4	8.0	2.4	68.0	69.2	67.8	-0.2	64.2	64.0	62.4	-1.8
Toronto	6.2	6.7	7.4	1.2	68.3	68.3	68.1	-0.2	64.0	63.7	63.0	-1.0
Hamilton	5.6	6.6	7.9	2.3	66.3	65.7	65.7	-0.6	62.6	61.3	60.5	-2.1
St. Catharines - Niagara	6.5	8.4	9.0	2.5	63.9	64.6	63.7	-0.2	59.8	59.2	58.0	-1.8
London	6.7	7.1	7.9	1.2	67.8	68.1	68.0	0.2	63.3	63.2	62.7	-0.6
Windsor	8.9	9.1	11.2	2.3	65.3	65.0	64.5	-0.8	59.5	59.1	57.3	-2.2
Kitchener	4.6	7.1	7.9	3.3	71.3	73.6	73.1	1.8	68.0	68.4	67.4	-0.6
Thunder Bay	5.8	5.6	6.4	0.6	64.8	62.0	61.4	-3.4	61.1	58.5	57.4	-3.7
Winnipeg	4.2	4.3	4.4	0.2	70.9	70.3	70.3	-0.6	67.9	67.3	67.2	-0.7
Regina	4.2	3.0	3.0	-1.2	69.9	71.8	71.2	1.3	67.0	69.7	69.1	2.1
Saskatoon	3.3	3.6	4.0	0.7	72.9	73.0	73.0	0.1	70.5	70.3	70.0	-0.5
Calgary	3.1	3.8	4.2	1.1	75.1	77.7	77.4	2.3	72.8	74.7	74.2	1.4
Edmonton	3.7	3.5	3.9	0.2	72.9	73.1	72.7	-0.2	70.3	70.6	69.8	-0.5
Abbotsford	3.6	5.2	5.8	2.2	66.5	69.1	68.8	2.3	64.1	65.5	64.7	0.6
Vancouver	3.7	4.4	4.9	1.2	67.4	66.1	65.6	-1.8	64.9	63.2	62.4	-2.5
Victoria	3.0	3.6	3.9	0.9	67.4	68.3	67.0	-0.4	65.4	65.8	64.3	-1.1

Appendix II - Glossary

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The following are key definitions used in the LFS. For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions refer to Statistics Canada, *Guide to the Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-543-GIE. Statistics Canada outlines other labour force information products and services in *Labour Force Survey Products and Services*, Catalogue No. 71-544-XIE.

Population: The target population covered by the survey corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over residing in the provinces of Canada, with the exception of the following: 1) persons living on Indian Reserves, 2) full-time members of the regular Armed Forces, and 3) persons living in institutions.

Labour Force: The civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over that, during the survey reference week, was employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. Prior to 1966, persons aged 14 and over were covered by the survey.

Employment: Employed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Full-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Unemployment: Unemployed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Not in the Labour Force: Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployment Rate: Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Participation Rate: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Employment Rate: The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, province, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Seasonal Adjustment (s.a.): Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as long-term cyclical fluctuations. The seasonal adjustment program is a complicated computer program which differentiates between these seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements in a series over a number of years and, on the basis of past movements, estimates appropriate seasonal

factors for current data. On an annual basis, the historic series of seasonally adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.

Wages and Salaries

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries is an aggregate of many types of payments made to employees—regular remuneration, directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, retroactive wage payments and stock options. Wages and salaries are estimated on a "gross" basis that is, prior to deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, employment insurance, pension funds, etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees, comprises employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers compensation and employment insurance. Wages and salaries, as well as, supplementary labour income are the components of Labour Income (all compensation paid to employees).

Wages and salaries estimates are derived to supply the System of National Accounts (SNA) with the Labour Income component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Monthly estimates of wages and salaries are published, on a quarterly basis, for 16 industry groups. Industrial coverage is based on the North American Standard Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions from Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income,* Catalogue No. 13F0022-XIE or refer to:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2602&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

Average Weekly Earnings

Average Weekly Employment: For purposes of developing average weekly employment and average weekly earnings data, the target population of the Statistics Canada Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), is composed of all employers in Canada, except, 1) those owners or partners of unincorporated business and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, persons working outside Canada, casual workers for whom a T-4 is not required; 2) agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations; and 3) the military. It draws its sample from the Business Register (BR) maintained by the Business Register Division of Statistics Canada and from a list of all businesses registered in Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Business Number program with one or more active payroll deduction accounts.

Average Weekly Earnings: The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours is produced from the combination of the Business Payroll Survey results and the payroll deductions administrative data received Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

SEPH is Canada's only source of detailed information on the total number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours at detailed industrial, provincial and territorial levels.

For further information about the *Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* (SEPH), No. 2612, refer to Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, monthly, Catalogue No. 71-002-XIB or annual, Catalogue No. 72F0023-XCB; *CANSIM Tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026 and 281-0027.*

Employment Insurance (EI)

Employment Insurance Statistics: *The Employment Insurance Statistics Monthly* reports official statistics on the operation of the *Employment Insurance Statistics Program* and provides complementary labour market statistics. Statistics are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes in the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

Number of Beneficiaries: The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who received Employment Insurance (EI) benefits during the *Labour Force Survey* reference week (usually containing the 15th day of the month).

Regular Benefit Payments: The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month, e.g., regular, training, job creation, sickness, self-employment, maternity, adoption, parental, retirement, fishing, work sharing and compassionate benefits.

For further information related to the EI data see Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Tables 276-0001 and 275-0006, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0006.*

Public Sector

Public Sector: The population of public sector employment consists of all institutional units controlled and mainly financed by governments (federal, provincial, territorial and local) in Canada, including their business enterprises, Thus, the term "government" presented in the Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment Survey includes all organizations controlled by any of the three levels of government that are not-for-profit and perform non-commercial services. The Canadian military (regular forces and reservists) and uniformed RCMP members are included in the federal government. Organizations controlled by government that operate as commercial corporations (such as Canada Post or Hydro-Quebec) are considered government business enterprises. The two combine to give the total public sector.

Employment: Employment is a measure of the number of individuals who work within a given industry. In other words, employment refers to the number of persons drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences, regardless whether employed on a full time, part-time or on a temporary basis.

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, and retroactive wage payments. Wages and salaries are estimated on a gross basis, that is, before deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, unemployment insurance, or pension plans. Wages and salaries accumulating over time, for example, retroactive payments, are accounted for in the month and year in which they are paid. Supplementary labour income, such as employer contributions to pension, medical or similar plans are not included.

Further information on public sector employment can be downloaded from Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistics* module; *CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.* As well, more detailed information, definitions, data sources and methods for Survey No. 1713 are available at:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1713&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2